

SPECIALTY CROP BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM WEBINAR “GRANT OPPORTUNITY: ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF SPECIALTY CROPS”

PROGRAM PURPOSE

The Specialty Crop Block Grant Program provides block grants to the State departments of agriculture within the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The purpose of the grant program is to solely enhance the competitiveness of specialty crops, which are defined as fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits, horticulture, nursery crops, including floriculture.

State departments of agriculture are encouraged to conduct outreach to gather public comment to identify funding priorities in enhancing the competitiveness of specialty crops and then communicate the funding opportunity and priorities to specialty crop stakeholders, including socially disadvantaged and beginning farmers.

State departments of agriculture are also encouraged to conduct a competitive grant program. This means that a review panel, made of individuals, scores and ranks the project proposals that were submitted to the State department of agriculture to determine which proposals are submitted to the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program.

Interested grant applicants must apply through their local State department of agriculture for grant funding.

ELIGIBLE SPECIALTY CROPS

Q. What are the lists of organic crops that qualify for this program?

To find a list of eligible specialty crops, please see the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program website at www.ams.usda.gov/scbgp. Click on “Definition of Specialty Crops” in the right navigation bar.

Eligible plants must be intensively cultivated and used by people for food, medicinal purposes, and/or aesthetic gratification to be considered specialty crops. The specialty crop definition is not intended to be all inclusive, but rather to provide examples of the most common specialty crops. Please contact the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program or your local State department of agriculture if you have a question on the eligibility of a specialty crop that is not included in the definition.

Q. Are projects that grow food that at the same bio-remediate the environment eligible? We have marine plants that phyto-remediate marine water.

To be considered eligible specialty crops, the plants would need to be intensively cultivated and used by people for food, medicinal purposes, and/or aesthetic gratification. Also, the project would need to focus on how grant funding is being used to solely enhance the competitiveness of the eligible plants.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Q. Does the purpose of enhancing the competitiveness of organic products mean that funds might be available for exploring new ways to process those products under the organic rule?

Funds may be used to explore new ways to process organic products; however, please note that the purpose of the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program is to enhance the competitiveness of eligible specialty crops. Some organic products may not be allowable if they are not eligible plants (i.e., meats, cheese, eggs, etc.)

Please check with your local State department of agriculture on their funding priorities and project eligibility criteria.

Q. Can grant funds be used for new product development of a specialty crop?

Funds may be used for new product development of a specialty crop. Please check with your local State department of agriculture on their funding priorities and project eligibility criteria.

Q. Have you ever funded incentive programs, i.e. programs that would give incentives to SNAP users for fruit/vegetable purchases, such as the Healthy Incentives Pilot?

Taking money from the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program to benefit a USDA, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) program, such as the SNAP program is an augmentation of FNS's appropriations. Absent statutory authority, an agency cannot augment its appropriations (i.e., augmenting appropriations is illegal). However, if the incentive program is run separately from the SNAP program, then the augmentation of appropriations does not exist. Therefore, it may be allowable as long as the funding solely benefits eligible specialty crops.

It should also be noted that the SNAP program is not limited to only eligible specialty crops, therefore in order to be eligible, the project proposal must include a description of how funding is only being used to enhance the competitiveness of eligible specialty crops.

Q. What are some examples of projects that help improve Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) on individual farms or packing sheds?

The Specialty Crop Block Grant Program has awarded projects for providing Good Agricultural Practices/Good Handling Practices/Good Manufacturing Practices educational workshops, including cost share arrangements for funding audits of small farmers, packers, and processors systems. To view past awards, please see www.ams.usda.gov/scbgp and click on "Grant Awards" in the right navigation bar.

Q. Can funds be used for cold frames?

Cold frames may be eligible if the acquisition cost (the cost of the asset including the cost to put it in place) of the cold frame is \$5,000 or less. If the cost of the cold frame is \$5,000 or more than the cold frame is considered general purpose equipment, is not allowable under the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program.

Q. Is it better to have a narrowly focused project or a larger community based project?

This is dependent on the funding priorities established by the State department of agriculture. The State departments of agriculture have been encouraged to conduct outreach to specialty crop stakeholders to identify funding priorities under the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program. Please inquiry with your local State department of agriculture on their funding priorities to determine eligible projects.

Q. What types of projects have been funded that include nurseries?

There have been a number of project awards that benefited nurseries through marketing and promotion, research, and pest and plant health initiatives. To find a list of previous project awards, please see www.ams.usda.gov/scbgp and click on “Grant Awards” in the right navigation bar.

Q. Can you give examples of projects that have addressed energy efficiency or other sustainability practices?

The USDA has a multitude of grant programs that support bio based products and bioenergy and energy programs, including biofuels and other alternative uses for agricultural and forestry commodities. Consequently, projects that focus on these areas should consider visiting the [USDA energy website](#) for information on how to submit those projects for consideration to the energy programs supported by USDA.

However, the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program does fund projects that place emphasis on sustainable practices. To find projects that support sustainable practices please see all previous project awards at www.ams.usda.gov/scbgp and click on “Grant Awards” in the right navigation bar.

Q. Would the establishment of a web portal and in person seminars/classes for the dissemination of research findings related to approved specialty crops be in the spirit of the grant program?

Funds may be used to disseminate research findings on specialty crops. Please check with your local State department of agriculture on their project eligibility criteria.

Q. Can funds be used to pay salaries for people who are working on the project?

The USDA does not have a prohibition on the use of Specialty Crop Block Grant Program grant funds usage for project participant’s salaries and benefits. However, it would be advisable to check with your local State department of agriculture to determine the eligibility of and requirements associated with the use of grant funds for salaries and wages.

If the State department of agriculture allows the use of grant funds for salaries and wages, then the USDA requires the following documentation be kept when salaries and wages are charged to the project. Employees working solely on Specialty Crop Block Grant Program projects should document their time spent on projects on a six month basis and employees working part time on Specialty Crop Block Grant Program project should document their activities on a monthly basis.

Q. Does the SCBG have specific program priorities that can change from year to year?

The State departments of agriculture are encouraged to conduct outreach to specialty crop stakeholders to identify funding priorities under the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program. Therefore, State funding priorities may change from year to year. Please inquiry with your local State department of agriculture on their funding priorities to determine eligible projects.

Q. What are the most common reasons requests are NOT funded?

The State departments of agriculture are responsible for the selection of projects for the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program. Please check with your local State department of agriculture on their project proposal review criteria.

When the State departments of agriculture submit their State Plans, which include locally approved projects, the USDA reviews the State Plans for the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program to ensure that all projects meet the purpose of the program and Federal rules and regulations.

Some common reasons that the USDA follows up with questions and/or clarifications on project proposals include:

- Funding was not directed at solely benefiting eligible specialty crops;
- The purpose of the project was to enhance the competitiveness of an ineligible commodity;
- the proposal showed a benefit to only one person or commercial product and not the specialty crop industry;
- Funds were used for unallowable costs such as entertainment or general purpose equipment; and
- Projects duplicated efforts of another grant program.

MULTI-STATE PARTNERSHIPS

Q. Does this program support multi-state projects, and does USDA encourage and incentivize such projects? Can you say more about working on multi state project and how to approach that?

State departments of agriculture are encouraged to submit multi-state projects. In order to facilitate the funding of multi-state projects, we provide guidance to the states that these projects are not required to go through each State department of agriculture's competitive review process. We do encourage the States to use a non-competitive review process for multi-state projects to ensure the proposed project is of the highest quality, is multi-state, meets stakeholder needs, and is consistent with each State's goals.

When submitting, a multi-state project, the project must be submitted to all State departments of agriculture that will be participating in the project. We encourage you to speak with each State department of agriculture where you intend to submit the project, so all of them are aware that they need to work together to review the project. It is ultimately each State department of agriculture's responsibility to determine how the project is reviewed and whether it is funded.

BENEFIT MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL, COMMERCIAL PRODUCT OR FOR-PROFIT ENTITY

Q. Is funding possible for a start-up vegetable processing (freezing) multi-member LLC, i.e. buying produce from area farmers and selling to area institutions/grocery stores?

Grant funds may be used to start up a vegetable processing facility; however, grant funds cannot be awarded for projects that solely provide a profit to a single individual, for-profit entity, or commercial product. Please check with your local State department of agriculture on their project and applicant eligibility criteria.

Q. Can funds be used to increase access to organic products, i.e. produce plants for other homes personal gardens?

Grant funds may be used to increase access to organic products; however, grant funds cannot be awarded for projects that solely provide a profit to a single individual, for-profit entity, or commercial product. Please check with your local State department of agriculture on their project and applicant eligibility criteria.

Q. Who else must/can profit? I'm wondering what you mean by "only one person profits" from the grant? Can you give an example where a beginning farmer project was supported that passed the requirement that it not benefit single farmer?

Applications for grant funds should describe how the project potentially impacts and produces measurable outcomes for the specialty crop industry and/or the public rather than a single organization, institution, or individual.

Grant funds will not be awarded for projects that solely benefit a particular commercial product or provide a profit to a single organization, institution, or individual. Single organizations, institutions, and individuals are encouraged to participate as project partners.

The following are some examples of acceptable and unacceptable projects:

Unacceptable Projects

- A company requests grant funds to purchase starter plants or equipment used to plant, cultivate, and grow a specialty crop for the purpose of making a profit, or to expand production of a single business.
- A State requests grant funds to make grants to individual specialty crop businesses or roadside stands to promote their individual business.
- A sole proprietor requests grant funds to redesign her/his logo in order to make her/his specialty crop value-added product stand out at the local farmers market.
- A company that develops specialty crop value-added products requests funds to train its employees how to make its value-added products.
- A specialty crop producer requests funds to promote their asparagus at a roadside stand.

Acceptable Projects

- A State requests funding to contract with a university to conduct research on the feasibility of planting, cultivating, and growing a specialty crop in a particular area, the results of which can be shared with many growers throughout the State.
- A single grower requests funds to demonstrate the viability of organic small fruit production and partners with Cooperative Extension to publicize the working model of diversification to other regional growers.
- A single company requests funds to provide a viable pollination alternative to specialty crop stakeholders in the region, which currently does not have one.
- A single specialty crop organization requests funds to conduct an advertising campaign that will benefit their specialty crop members.
- A single farmer erects high tunnels on their property to extend the growing season of tomatoes and lettuce and conducts a field day and farm tour to encourage other small family farmers to adopt the production methods.

POTENTIAL TO ENHANCE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF NON-SPECIALTY CROPS

Q. Can you provide an example of an awardee demonstrating external funding for non-specialty crops, esp. local food promotion activities that inevitably also benefit non specialty crops? Does in-kind qualify?

Please see the Sample State Plan at www.ams.usda.gov/scbgp. The project titled “Farm-to-School: Building New Markets for Specialty crops in Schools” provides a description of how matching funds will be used to ensure Specialty Crop Block Grant Program funds are solely used to enhance the competitiveness of eligible specialty Crops.

Also, review the project titled “Specialty Crop Solutions for Health-Distressed Communities” that includes a description of how procedures will be in place to ensure Specialty Crop Block Grant Program funds are solely used to enhance the competitiveness of eligible specialty Crops. Please check with your local State department of agriculture to inquire if in-kind qualifies as a matching requirement.

Q. Would funds to develop a state farmers market association, in order to increase marketing, branding, and grow markets across the state be a perceivable grant recipient?

This may be an eligible project as long as the project solely enhanced the competitiveness of eligible specialty crops. If the project benefits other non-specialty crop commodities, the project proposal must demonstrate how all grant funding is being used to solely enhance the competitiveness of eligible specialty crops such as identifying other funding sources to support the ineligible crops.

COMPLETED WITHIN THREE CALENDAR YEARS

Q. Can projects be multi-year or used in more than one fiscal year?

Under the federal Specialty Crop Block Grant Program, projects can be up to three calendar years in length. However, please check with your local State department of agriculture on eligible project durations and eligible start and end dates for projects.

PROJECT BUILDS ON PREVIOUSLY FUNDED SPECIALTY CROP BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM PROJECT

Q. If we were approved for a project in 2010, can we apply for an additional grant to continue the project in the future?

You can apply for funding to continue a project. The subsequent project proposal must include how the project compliments work done previously and include a summary (3 to 5 sentences per project) of the results of the completed work on this project, the long-term quantifiable effects of these results (especially as they impact on the specialty crop industry), and how the current year's funding will supplement or build on previous funding from the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program.

DUPLICATION OF FUNDING

Q. Can you please address duplication of funding?

Duplication of funding occurs if an applicant applies for funding from another grant program for the same project activities as the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program. We will not award grant funds for these activities. This would provide the applicant twice the funding for the same activities. Each project proposal must indicate if a project has or has not been submitted to or funded by another Federal or State grant program.

If the project has been submitted to or funded by another Federal or State grant program, the project proposal must describe how the project supplements efforts of the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program and the other Federal or State grant program and not duplicate funding efforts. The Specialty Crop Block Grant Program will not fund duplicative projects.

MATCHING FUNDS

Q. Are matching funds required for these grants?

The USDA does not have a matching requirement for the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program; however, you should check with your local State department of agriculture to inquire about their matching requirement.

FUNDING LEVELS

Q. Is the \$55 million being allowed for next year less than fiscal year 2010? If so, how much less?

The Specialty Crop Block Grant Program awarded approximately \$55 million in fiscal year 2010 and anticipates \$55 million this fiscal year 2011 to support the program.

INDIRECT COSTS

Q. Does the USDA set indirect costs, or does the state set that? If a University (that requires IDC recovery) partners with a community program that does not require IDC cost recovery is there an advantage to having THEM be the lead rather than the University?

The USDA has a requirement that indirect costs for the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program may be budgeted to a project not to exceed 10% of the project's total budget. However, please inquire with your local State department of agriculture on their indirect cost policy.

SPECIAL PURPOSE EQUIPMENT

Q. Can you please define "other technical activities" for the purpose of buying special purpose equipment?

Please check with your local State department of agriculture on eligible special purpose equipment. Special purpose equipment, which is equipment that is used for research, scientific, or other technical activities with an acquisition cost (the cost of the asset including the cost to put it in place) of \$5,000 is allowable if the equipment solely enhances the competitiveness of specialty crops and benefits the specialty crop industry.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

Q. Do you have to be a 501c3 to qualify, or can any small start-up farm apply?

Please check with your local State department of agriculture to inquire about their applicant eligibility criteria.

Q. Would people living on the Autism Spectrum working on a farm be considered "socially disadvantaged farmers"?

Under the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program, a "Socially Disadvantaged Group" is defined as a group whose members have been subject to discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program.

HOW TO APPLY FOR GRANT FUNDS

Q. Who do we need to talk to at our local office?

To find your local state department of agriculture Specialty Crop Block Grant Program contact, please go to www.ams.usda.gov/scbgp and click on "State Contacts" in the right navigation bar. You can also find a list of State contacts at the end of this document.

Q. If you are based outside of the state the program will be in (such as a regional or national organization) do you need an in-state partner?

You must apply for funding through a State department of agriculture.

Q. When is the deadline for submission?

Please check with your local State department of agriculture to inquire about their project proposal deadline. The Federal Specialty Crop Block Grant Program anticipates that we will publish a Notice announcing the application deadline for State departments of agriculture soon.

Q. What are the ranges of funding amounts?

The State department of agriculture will set their minimum and maximum funding amounts. Please inquire with your local State department of agriculture contact.

Q. Where can I find a list of federal rules/regulations for the program?

Please see the Guidance Document on the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program website at www.ams.usda.gov/scbgp for references to applicable rules and regulations.

Q. In general what is the turnaround time from proposal submission to acceptance?

Your local State department of agriculture will be able to provide you with the turnaround time from proposal submission to acceptance based upon their grant proposal process and deadline.

Q. Do all states use a competitive call for proposals or applications to choose projects, or are other methods that states may use?

The Specialty Crop Block Grant Program encourages all State departments of agriculture to conduct a competitive call for proposals and conduct a competitive project proposal review process.

POST-AWARD REQUIREMENTS

Q. After funding is awarded, how much paperwork is required; are quarterly reports required, etc.?

Please check with your local State department of agriculture on their reporting requirements after funding is awarded.

Q. If awarded, does a grant come as a lump sum, payments spread out, or reimbursed as costs are reported?

Please check with your local State department of agriculture on how they process grant payments after a grant is awarded.

OTHER

Q. Is this program different from Specialty Crop Research Initiative?

The Specialty Crop Research Initiative is different than the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program.

The Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) was established to solve critical industry issues through research and extension activities. SCRI gives priority to projects that are multistate, multi-institutional, or trans-disciplinary; and include explicit mechanisms to communicate results to producers and the public. Projects must address at least one of five focus areas: research in plant breeding, genetics, and genomics to improve crop characteristics; efforts to identify and address threats from pests and diseases, including threats to specialty crop pollinators; efforts to improve production efficiency, productivity, and profitability over the long term; new innovations and technology, including improved mechanization and technologies that delay or inhibit ripening; and methods to prevent, detect, monitor, control, and respond to potential food safety hazards in the production and processing of specialty crops.

You can find more information on the Specialty Crop Research Initiative at:
<http://www.csrees.usda.gov/fo/specialtycropresearchinitiative.cfm>.

Q. Are there additional grants for conversion of traditional farming converting over to certified organics?

Please go to www.grants.gov to search for applicable grant opportunities.

Q. Will the presentation be available for viewing later?

The presentation was recorded and all registered participants will receive an email with a link to the recorded presentation and a copy of the PowerPoint presentation. The recorded presentation will also be available on www.ams.usda.gov/scbgp.

**SPECIALTY CROP BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CONTACTS**

Current as of 12/17/2010

State Department of Agriculture	State Contacts	Phone	Email
Alabama Department of Agriculture & Industries	Angela Hurst	(334) 240-7247	angela.hurst@agi.alabama.gov
Alaska Division of Agriculture	Amy Pettit	(907) 761-3864	Amy.Pettit@alaska.gov
American Samoa Department of Agriculture	Peter Gurr	(684) 699-1497	
Arizona Department of Agriculture	Lisa James	(602) 542-3262	ljames@azda.gov
Arkansas Agriculture Department	Zachary Taylor	(501) 219-6324	zachary.taylor@aad.ar.gov
California Department of Food and Agriculture	Kathy Alameda	(916) 651-9888	kalameda@cdfa.ca.gov
Colorado Department of Agriculture	Wendy White	(302) 239-4119	wendy.white@ag.state.co.us
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Department of Lands and Natural Resources	George Moses	(670) 256-3320	
Connecticut Department of Agriculture	Jaime Smith	(860) 713-2559	jaime.smith@ct.gov
Delaware Department of Agriculture	Jo-Ann Walston	(302) 698-4592	JoAnn.Walston@state.de.us
Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	Miguel Santiago-Cordova	(787) 725-8040	msantiago@da.gobierno.pr
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Carole Strange	(850) 410-6723	strangc@doacs.state.fl.us
Georgia Department of Agriculture	Mike Snow	(404) 463-6851	Michael.Snow@agr.georgia.gov
Guam Department of Agriculture	Ricardo Lizama	(617) 734-3946	
Hawaii Department of Agriculture	Matthew Loke	(808) 973-9592	matthew.k.loke@hawaii.gov
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	Lacey Menasco	(208) 332-8538	Lacey.Menasco@agri.idaho.gov
Illinois Department of Agriculture	Delayne Reeves	(217) 524-9129	Delayne.Reeves@illinois.gov
Indiana State Department of Agriculture	Amy Eizinger-Ott	(317) 450-4831	AEizinger-Ott@isda.IN.gov
Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship	Mike Bevins	(515) 242-5043	mike.bevins@iowaagriculture.gov
Kansas Department of Agriculture	Sarah Green	(785) 296-4172	Sarah.Green@kda.ks.gov
Kentucky Department of Agriculture	Kristen Branscum	(502) 564-4983	kristen.branscum@ky.gov
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	Michelle Estay	(985) 345-9483	estay@ldaf.state.la.us
Maine Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources	John Harker	(207) 287-7620	John.Harker@maine.gov
Maryland Department of Agriculture	Karen Fedor	(410) 841-5773	FedorKM@mda.state.md.us
Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources	Daniel Rhodes	(617) 626-1728	daniel.rhodes@state.ma.us
Michigan Department of Agriculture	Mike DiBernardo	(517) 373-9144	DiBernardom@michigan.gov
Minnesota Department of Agriculture	David Weinand	(651) 201-6646	David.weinand@state.mn.us
Mississippi Department of Agriculture	Paige Manning	(601) 359-1163	paige@mdac.state.ms.us
Missouri Department of Agriculture	Jennifer Brooks	(573) 751-7213	jennifer.brooks@mda.mo.gov
Montana Department of Agriculture	Lee Boyer	(406) 444-3571	lboyer@mt.gov
Nebraska Department of Agriculture	Casey Foster	(402) 471-4876	casey.foster@nebraska.gov
Nevada Department of Agriculture	Katie Jameson	(775) 353-3639	kjameson@agri.state.nv.us
New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets and Food	Gail McWilliam-Jellie	(603) 271-3788	gmcwilliam@agr.state.nh.us
New Jersey Department of Agriculture	Logan Brown	(609) 292-8856	logan.brown@ag.state.nj.us
New Mexico Department of Agriculture	James Dittmore	(575) 646-4929	jditmore@nmda.nmsu.edu
New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets	Tim Pezzolesi	(518) 457-8883	tim.pezzolesi@agmkt.state.ny.us
North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services	Nathan Holleman	(919) 707-3100	nathan.holleman@ncagr.gov
North Dakota Department of Agriculture	Chuck Fleming	(701) 328-2231	cflaming@nd.gov
Ohio Department of Agriculture	Cher Bland	(614) 466-8878	cbland@agri.ohio.gov

State Department of Agriculture	State Contacts	Phone	Email
Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture	Johnny Roberts	(405) 522-3752	johnny.roberts@oda.state.ok.us
Oregon Department of Agriculture	Katie Pearmine	(503) 872-6600	kpearmine@oda.state.or.us
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	Lela Reichart	(717) 783-1394	lreichart@state.pa.us
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Division of Agriculture	Peter Susi	(401) 222-2781	peter.susi@dem.ri.gov
South Carolina Department of Agriculture	Larry Boyleston	(803) 734-2191	lboylest@scda.sc.gov
South Dakota Department of Agriculture	Alison Kiesz	(605) 626-3272	alison.kiesz@state.sd.us
Tennessee Department of Agriculture	Dan Strasser	(615) 837-5298	dan.strasser@state.tn.us
Texas Department of Agriculture	Karen Reichek	(512) 936-2450	karen.reichek@TexasAgriculture.gov
U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture	Daniel Stanley	(340) 778-0997	daniel.stanley@doa.vi.gov
University of the District of Columbia	Ivy Short	(202) 274-7171	ishort@udc.edu
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	David Bailey	(801) 538-4931	DBAILEY@utah.gov
Vermont Agency of Agriculture	Chelsea Lewis	(802) 828-3360	Chelsea.lewis@state.vt.us
Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Melissa Ball	(804) 786-5448	melissa.ball@vdacs.virginia.gov
Washington State Department of Agriculture	Rianne Perry	(360) 902-2177	RPerry@agr.wa.gov
West Virginia Department of Agriculture	Cindy Martel	(304) 541-9756	cmartel@ag.state.wv.us
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	Juli Speck	(608) 224-5134	juli.speck@wi.gov
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